Amnsements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-8-The Queen of Brilliants ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8:15-Shenandoah. AMERICAN THEATRE-2-8-The Manxman. ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Con-cert and Vaudeville. BIJOU THEATRE-2-8-The Flams

BROADWAY THEATRE-2-8-Prince Ananias. CARNEGIE HALL-S-The Creation. COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-Rush City. DALY'S-2-8:15-Twelfth Night. EDEN MUSEE-11 to 11-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Rauble Shop. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-8:15 Jacinta. GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-Little Christopher Colum-

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-8:15-A Galety Girl. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:15-Rob Roy IRVING PLACE THEATRE-2-Kabale and Liebe-8:15-HOYT'S THEATRE-2:15-8:30-A Milk White Flag.

Der Uglaubije Thomas.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-A Woman's Silence MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2-8:15-Bicycle Races. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Portraits of NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-Faust PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-The New Woman. PROCTOR'S-19 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Vaudeville, STANDARD THEATRE-2-8:15-Too Much Johnson, STAR THEATRE-2-8:15-The Pacific Mail. ATH STREET THEATRE-2-8:15-Brownie

Index to Advertisements.

333 4TH AVE.-9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.-Tiffany Chapel.

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		Section 4	
Page.		Page Col	
Amusements 11 Announcements 12 Eankers & Brokers 12 Eankers & Brokers 19 Eourd and Rooms 9 Eusiness Chances 9 Eusiness Chances 6 Country Board 11 Dividend Notices 16 Doresmaking 9 Domestic Situations Wanted 6 European Advis 5 Financial Elections 10 For Sale 9 Help Wanted 9 Hotels 16	6 Instruction 2 5 Legal Notices. 5 Marriages & Deaths. 6 Miscellaneous 8 New Publications. 6 Procean Steamers. 6 Pranos 8 Real Estate. 9 Religious Notices. 8 Geocal Notices. 9 Steamboats 6 Special Notices. 9 Steamboats 6 Special Notices. 9 Geocal Notices.	"S 6 6 11 5 6 6 12 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	

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European Branch, for advertisements only, 75, Fleet Street, E. C., London, England.

BRANCH OFFICES.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

New York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1894.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The negotiations for peace between Tokio, === The Mosquito Indians have abandoned their claim to independence and agreed to become subjects of Nicaragua. ==== The report of the Czarewitch's death is officially denied. === The Armenians in Asia Minor have appealed to the Pope to intercede for them with

Domestic.-Ex-Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, died at Atlanta. — Dr. George R. Brush, Medical Inspector, U. S. N., died suddenly in Colorado. = Fourteen acres of filledin land at Tacoma, Wash., have been ingulfed by the waters of Puget Sound. === The report of the Secretary of War was issued. === The Southern Associated Press perfected its alliance with the United Press at its meeting at Atlanta, Ga. = Two more football players died from wounds received in the railway accident at Southbridge, Mass. === The St. Asaph race meeting ended.

City and Suburban.-The Yale and Princeton elevens arrived in town for their game to-day. == Testimony showing that the cloakmakers were frightfully underpaid when they went on strike was given before the State Board of Arbitration. === The annual dinner of the St. Andrew's Society was held, the Earl of Aberdeen being the chief speaker. - The twenty-fourhour bicycle race was begun at Madison Square Garden, ==== Governor-elect Morton announced the appointments to his military staff. ---- The stock market was depressed, and closed at the

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Showers; warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 36 degrees; lowest, 26; average, 3114.

District-Attorney Fellows has actually woke up at last to the importance of having Mrs. Thurow as a witness against certain indicted police officials, and promises to do all in his ower to secure her extradition. Mr. Goff and Mr. Jerome conferred with him on the subject yesterday. It was agreed that if it could be shown that the woman had received money for going out of the country, she was guilty of an extraditable offence. How this can be shown the teaching of Democratic demagogues. The in her absence remains to be seen. It is not at all likely that the men who made up a purse for her benefit will come forward and testify about it. Still we trust that she can be brought back in some way and her important testimony used where it will do the most good.

Governor-elect Morton has completed his staff appointments and the full list is published this morning. On the whole, they will be accepted as thoroughly satisfactory, and some of them are conspicuously good. There will be regret in some quarters that Mr. Morton did not follow the excellent custom of promoting officers who have done good service in the National Guard; but selections for these places are governed by a variety of considerations, not all of which are apparent at the first glance. Most of the positions are honorary and of a semimilitary and semi-social character, and the duties will no doubt be discharged with entire satisfaction to the public by the gentlemen who have been selected.

Additional evidence that Seely has gone to Canada was furnished yesterday from two sources-one, the statement of a conductor and train porter that he was a passenger for Buffalo a week ago last night; the other, the admission of Mr. Angel, his lawyer, that the bookkeeper was "safe from arrest." There is reason to think that a number of indictments have been found against the fugitive, or that they will be immediately; on these warrants for his arrest will be issued, and, despite what Mr. Angel says, in all probability Seely will soon be taken into custody, especially as the directors of the bank have decided to offer a reward of \$5,000 for his arrest. It is evident that they do not intend to accept any compromise of the crime, though if Seely had confessed his wrongdoing

and done all he could toward recovering the mission of 12 per cent in the purchase of pro money, they would undoubtedly have used their visions for the Army exposes the radical defect influence to secure a light punishment for him. of the present system of supply. The expense But by running away Seely forfeited all claims of paying the officers and men is also unneces

Election offenders are being brought up with a round turn this year as well as last. This was only to be expected in view of the popular demand for a clean election and the summary punishment of any who undertook to register er vote falsely. Eight men have just been sentenced for illegal registration, four of the offences having been committed in the Hd Assembly District. Four of the prisoners were sent to the State Prison for two years each, and the others to the penitentiary for shorter terms. These then certainly deserve their punishment, but the real offenders are undoubtedly the political managers who induced them to violate the

There is certain to be some opposition in both branches of Congress to the items in the Urgent Deficiency bill for the expenses of collecting the income tax. The estimated cost of the collection approaches half a million dollars. Some members of the House Committee on Appropriations have already declared their opposition to the proposed expenditure, but Speaker Crisp is confident that there will be little trouble in carrying the appropriation through. Stronger opposition is looked for in the Senate, and there are some who think it will be successful. The Democrats in Congress cannot plead ignorance of popular feeling regarding the income tax. Why do they not, then, improve this opportunity to render it of no effect? To withhold an appropriation on this account will be equivalent to repealing the income-tax feature of the Gorman-Wilson bill.

THE PROSPECT IN CONGRESS.

The coming session of Congress excites much less apprehension than was caused by the extra or the regular session last year, because it is generally taken for granted that the recent election will have a sobering, not to say a benumbing, influence upon the party in power. It is possible that such hopes may prove unfounded. Certain it is that the utterances of Democrats from the West and South have been anything but reassuring, for they have indicated a passionate desire to arrest the inroads of Populism into Democratic territory by concessions falling little short of complete surrender. Many Western and Southern Democrats really seem to have no principle or purpose whatever that distinguishes them from the wildest Populist fanatics, and to be ready and eager to take up any financial fallacy that may appease the most frantic voters. The safeguard for the country is to be found, it seems probable, not in the sobered sense or patriotism of the Democrats, but in the firmness of the Republicans, and their power at a short session to prevent mischievous legis-

For instance, a large extension of the income tax is urged with furious earnestness by some Democrats, who insist that nothing else can appease the voters with Populist leanings. It is possible that they are right, but a Government columns of The Tribune have attested week which tries to satisfy Populist notions will have after week that it had no uncertain sound. Its to go very far. The prosperity of the country requires that these enemies of all that is honest or safe in finance should be sharply fought, and not appeased at all. The income tax may indeed be unconstitutional, as eminent lawyers argue, but that will make no difference whatever if a popular temper is suffered to develop which demands such a tax. Constitutions do not bind the people in this country when they get a wrong idea. They are the sovereigns after all. public mind has been touched there has been, and the only safe way is to give them a right China and Japan are proceeding satisfactorily idea. Error must be fought persistently and through the American Ministers at Peking and unshrinkingly, until the people come to understand their own true interests and duties, or they will in the end find the executives and lawmakers and courts to do their will.

The progress of opinion on the silver question shows how the truth will finally prevail, if | most conspicuous of all the clergy, has been the sturdily maintained. It has taken the people a long time to learn the simple fact that they of silver by fixing an artificial price on the metal, so long as other nations treat it as a mere commodity, so that restoration of silver to proper monetary use is no longer possible without concurrence of commercial nations. Today the knowledge of this fact rules public opinion as far as the Mississippi, and even further; ten years ago it hardly influenced a State west of the Alleghanies. If Demo-Populists should attempt this winter to put through a free coinage bill, as they doubtless will, they would be resisted by almost solid delegations in Congress from all except the silver-producing States, if the men just chosen by the people were to decide. But in a Congress elected in the craze of Populism two years ago such a bill might be sent to the President, but for Republican powers

of opposition. It is probable that the State Bank bill and the Anti-Option bill will be pushed with intense zeal. These are measures which ignorant Congressmen expect will kindle the enthusiasm of the farmers and the haters of National banks. If the country could afford another financial earthquake it could get a large amount of education for the people very quickly by putting either of these measures into operation. The wage-earners would find out without delay how they were robbed by a currency varying almost infinitely in value in the different States. The farmers would find out within three months how it would affect prices of farm products to give a monopoly to the millers of the Northwest and the cotton factors of the South. But the schooling, however valuable, would cost too much at this time. The people cannot afford to have another panic, even in order to get rid of safeguard is that the Republicans are both able and willing to arrest mischievous legislation that threatens public prosperity, and thus to give the country a chance to escape from the consequences of Democratic success in 1892.

RED TAPE IN THE ARMY.

A series of articles appeared in The Tribune a year ago on red tape and unnecessary paper work in the administration of military affairs. It was suggested that Secretary Lamont could not find a better field for practical work as a reformer on business lines than his own department. We are very glad to observe that he has profited by advice, and is doing much to simplify methods of administration and to relieve Army officers of an immense amount of official drudgery. One of the highest officers in the Army is responsible for the statement that there has been as much paper and clerical work in the management of the United States Army with less than 25,000 men as is required for the administration of a German army with a million men. There has been a senseless system of interminable routine, which has converted the Army into a circumlocution office.

Secretary Lamont in his annual report hints at existing evils when he refers to various methods of retrenchment which he has introduced. He remarks that ordinary prudence suggests a consolidation of the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay departments into a bureau of supply, empowered also to discharge certain duties connected with the furnishing of sundry articles of equipment now provided by the Bureau of Ordnance. He states that the maintenance of these separate departments adds largely to the number of officers on staff duty and involves unnecessary expense. The fact that it cost the

Government last year the equivalent of a com-

sarily increased by similar methods. The Secretary recommends legislation by Congress in the direction of transferring the duties of several offices to the Quartermaster-General. He deserves credit for taking hold of several of the abuses of paper work and endeavoring to abolish them. There is more work to be done on the same lines, and we hope that he will persevere in his policy.

Since the Civil War one Secretary and one General after another have been adding here a little and there a good deal more to the system of checks and balances in the administration until the burdens of red tape are intolerable, If a war should arise, all this routine and circumlocution would speedily disappear, because it would be impossible to carry on active campaigns with so much official dead-weight. It ought not to be necessary to wait for an outbreak of hostilities before reforming so costly and absurd a system. The work ought to be done at once, and the procedure simplified in every possible way in the interest of economy. There are other important subjects mentioned in the report, an abstract of which appears on another page; but as we have recently commented upon the battalion formation, the abandonment of useless posts and the consolidation of the Army, it is unnecessary to refer to those matters at this time. The report as a whole is a good one, and shows that President Cleveland made no mistake in appointing Secretary La- have said, the chief inherent characteristic of mont as the head of the War Department.

THE PULPIT IN POLITICS.

It is now forty years since an attempt of the Democratic party to extend the area of human slavery by the violation of the "Missouri Compromise" aroused the conscience of the North and drove the great body of the clergy by the very force of their professions and in the exercise of their proper and legitimate functions to what was called by Democrats in derision "preaching politics" and "mixing politics with religion." The Tribune hailed their accession to the gathering forces then being arrayed on the side of righteousness and morality, of truth and justice. It gave to the pulpit utterances of that period the advantage of the larger usefulness and extended influence which its circulation afforded them. With the close of the long struggle then initiated and the opening of a period in which political questions ceased in some degree to appeal to the moral sense and conscience of the people, the clergy withdrew in a measure from the discussion of current politics in the pulpit. But during the last two or three years there has arisen in our own city and State politics an emergency not unlike in its bearing upon public morals that of forty years ago. The conscience of the people has again been aroused by the contempt which the same party has shown for the obligations of honor, the principles of morality and the prescriptions of law, Again the voice of the clergy has been heard, and the hostility to regue rule and to the "Boss" rule which alone makes rogue rule possible has been constant, outspoken and effective. To the overthrow of the Tammany organization in this town it has been a powerful contributory cause, for which it is entitled to and enjoys the gratitude of all good citizens.

In almost all the sermons preached since the election in which the uppermost subject in the besides the natural expressions of joy over the victory, a note of warning and apprehension lest the results might be lost in some politicians' deal, which would end in substituting one "Boss" for another instead of overthrowing the system of "Bossism." Most outspoken in this line, and not unnaturally in the circumstances Rev. Dr. Parkhurst. With the directness of purpose which has characterized all his efforts in the great crusade which he has led with such zens stands for the principle of "Bossism" in the Republican party, and is believed to be contriving to establish it in place of the Tammany "Bossism" which has been overthrown, with himself in the place of "Boss." There is no reason to distrust the sincerity of Dr. Parkhurst when he says that he has no personal feeling toward Mr. Thomas C. Platt, but is actuated solely by the desire to prevent the defeat of the people's will as lately expressed. Moreover, it is to be remembered that Dr. Parkhurst has given the most indubitable proofs within the last three years that he does not indulge in groundless suspicions or make charges that cannot be fully substantiated. In short, he has strongly impressed this community with the conviction that he knows what he is talking about. He has not skimmed the surface of the system of misgovernment so long dominant in this city. but has probed it to its depths. He knows not only the relations to it of the now discredited Tammany "Bosses," but those as well of the Republican "Bosses" who have intrigued and bargained with them. And when he says that the influence of Mr. Platt in the victorious party seriously imperils the cause for which the victory was gained he is not indulging in loose vehemence of speech, but speaks by the card and from personal knowledge. If this be not so, Mr. Platt should call him to account and demand proofs. For this the Lexow Committee furnishes ample opportunity.

We observe, however, that on Thanksgiving Day the Rev. Mr. Dixon, preaching in Association Hall, took occasion to dissent from Dr. Parkhurst's views on this subject, and express his high admiration for Mr. Platt, whom he described as "a born leader," who "has brains "and capacity and is in close touch and sym-"pathy with the masses." "His partisanship," said Mr. Dixon, "is honest, and he sacrifices his time, ease and life to the cause of his party." Warming up with the subject, he proceeded to denounce Dr. Parkhurst himself as a "Boss," because that gentleman's "leadership dried up the individuality" of several other clergymen who had "loyally followed him"; among others "the humble pastor of this church." "He has no right," says Mr. Dixon, "to say to Mr. Platt, "Get off the earth.' Such stuff is the cackle "of fools. It is the hysteria of the novice in "politics swelled up by the dln of a first vic "tory." "All the fuss about Mr. Platt," he continues, "is the twaddle of fools and the braying "of partisan rivals. All this cackle is over the solemn fact that Mr. Platt is leader of the "Republican party." It will be observed that language is not wanting in warmth. He is of Southern birth, we believe, and it may be that the breezy freedom of his discourse is partly due to the feeling of relief from the constraint which in his native clime sometimes hinders the sentment. Aside from the suggestion conveyed by Mr. Dixon's reference to the fact that Dr. Parkhurst's leadership has "dried up the individuality of the humble pastor of this church." which might convey to the minds of the uncharitable a suspicion of jealousy, we see no reason to doubt his sincerity. He manifestly has great confidence in and admiration for Mr. Platt, and we cheerfully publish the above ex-

town hold divergent views from his own on this ticians seek to persuade the people is assured subject. Also that just at this juncture it does not help Mr. Platt, who is pretty well known This kind of argument, unfortunately for the here, to say that what Dr. Parkhurst, who is also somewhat known, says about Mr. Platt is "the cackle of fools."

END OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

The football match between Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania on Thanksgiving Day was fairly played under the rules, and the accidents of the game indicated rather the disabling effects of Harvard's encounter with Yale a week ago than that Thursday's contest was extremely severe. The players, warned by the popular condemnation of last Saturday's brutalitles and admonished by their college authorities, were on their good behavior, and we shall not be surprised if the Yale-Princeton game to-day is unprecedentedly free from objectionable features. But if the season does in fact close without any further realization of the evil possibilities of modern football, it will not be afe to assume that enough has been said and done to guarantee perfectly honorable and reasonably harmless playing in succeeding years. No doubt public opinion, college sentiment and official scrutiny would exercise a strong

restraining influence for some time to come, if there were other games to be played this season; but the present state of feeling will not last until next fall, though it would certainly be revived and intensified by a repetition of last Saturday's performances. But since, as we the game is that it involves a series of personal encounters between excited antagonists, it is absolutely necessary that a different system of penalties, making unfair or unduly violent play extremely costly, should be adopted and rigorously enforced. Umpires morally capable of relentless action against offenders are indispensable and, however hard to find, must be procured, if football is to be retained among college sports. It is necessary also that there should be a clearer comprehension on the part of captains and coaches of the fact that it is profitable as well as decent to exclude cripples from the field. In football it appears to be generally deemed an unwarrantable hardship to replace a regular member of a football team so long as he is able to keep on his feet; but there is no more sense in permitting a false compassion to imperil an individual and injure an eleven than there would be in taking a similar risk

We are glad to discover a general agreement with our suggestion that the first requisite of new rules is a system of adequate penalties. That appears to be the most hopeful experiment which can be made, and, if that falls, the game will probably have to be stopped.

THE BICYCLE TOURNAMENT.

The attendance at the bicycle tournament which ends to-night has not fairly measured the merits and interest of the performances at Madson Square Garden. In the aggregate many thousands of persons have been present, and once or twice the amphitheatre has been fairly well occupied, but it was never nearly full. We venture to say that a large proportion of the spectators have gone more than once, and we wish that the attendance had been twice as large. If only a fraction of those who are always eager for a new sensation had known how easily they might obtain one, the Garden would have been crowded. There must be tens of thousands of New-Yorkers to whom the bleycle has become a familiar object, and who have a general idea of its utility, who have never gained a vivid impression of its wonderful capacities. And even from the minds of experts the inherited and experimental conviction that great effort is essential to swift locomotion, when muscle is the only propelling force, has been so recently dislodged that they themselves have not altogether lost the sense of amazement at the case and velocity with which

they conquer space. The tournament is a commendable enterprise not only because it provides an innocent and not improbably destined to be recognized hereafter as one of the greatest of all mechanical contributions to the comfort and welfare of the race. Indeed, if it were possible to leave out of consideration the important and extensive part which the bleyele now plays in the transaction of the world's business, its relation to the progress of geographical and military science, and its immense services in the promotion of pleasure and of health, its unforeseen potency in the cause of road reform would entitle it to an eminent place in the list of universal benefactions. We have no doubt that this ascripion of extraordinary and enduring merits to the bicycle will seem to many persons an undeserved if not a fantastic panegyric, but we are persuaded that such sceptics have not acquainted themselves with indisputable facts or justly estimated their significance.

There is only one influence likely to emanate from this exhibition and competition of wheelmen which we deprecate. The tournament may disseminate more widely the false and mischievous supposition that an ugly and unhealthful posture upon the bicycle marks the proper method under all conditions. Nothing could be further from the truth. A low handle-bar and orresponding stoop may be essential to the highest efficiency in contests in which speed is the sole consideration, though even then the net advantage of the characteristic racing form is probably exaggerated; but in ordinary wheeling there is no more use or propriety in that deforming adjustment of man to machine than there would be in the universal cultivation by horseback riders of the jockey's professional hump.

AN UNFIT CANDIDATE.

To object to any threatened wrong is always to encounter the charge of disturbing the peace. No man is so anxious for harmony as he who wishes undisturbed to accomplish selfish purposes. No one prates so loudly about loyalty to thurch or State or party as he whose devotion is measured by the extent to which he can use the organization. Certain politicians in this State, who wish to appropriate to their own advantage the fruits of the recent victory for good government, are just now very vigorous in denouncing all who do not fall in with their schemes as factionists. David B. Hill in his long and successful campaign to make a desert of his party while he called it peace never shout ed "I am a Democrat!" more vociferously than do the bread-and-butter brigade proclaim theirs Mr. Dixon has the gift of fluency. Also that his as the only Republican regularity in the hour of Republican triumph.

A few politicians of this class are just at pres ent trying their best to make support of George W. Aldridge, of Rochester, for State Superin tendent of Public Works, seem something like free use of language which might provoke re- a test of party loyalty, and they hurl the most incoherent anathemas at all those who oppose him. It is said that Mr. Aldridge has the support of powerful party men, and that he would aid in building up a Republican machine where now a Democratic machine flourishes. This is considered a sufficient ground for his appointment, and the cry of "Faction!" a sufficient answer to all questions concerning his fitness. It is thought that the easiest way of meeting all objection is to tracts as showing that that gentleman has one attribute it to personal enmity and spite or to friend in the pulpit. We venture to suggest to Mr. Dixon, however, that all the newspapers

and about 90 per cent of the citizens of this of an office-holding heaven which certain polito them by the incoming State administration. candidate, does not answer anything. When the denunciations are all over, the plain fact remains that Mr Aldridge is not fit for the office of Superintendent of Public Works, and no amount of rhetoric about party fealty and critics' motives cán make him so. We have no desire to deal unpleasantly with him or to make his personal habits a matter of public concern. It is for Mayor Aldridge, and for him alone, to determine the control which he will or can exercise over his appetites, but it is the duty of all interested in good government so far as they can to see that no man shall be placed in an important administrative office who is periodically unfit for the transaction of business. That is not the kind of public service the people

voted for a few weeks ago. Moreover, the people did not vote for the continuance under another name of the old spoils system of Hill and Flower. Mr. Aldridge is put forward by the element in the Republican party who wish for that kind of an administration. He has been the local boss of Rochester, and has built up his power with the aid of mercenary Democrats. In that city he represents the kind of politics which the people in Brooklyn and New-York have rebuked in the elections of Mayor Schleren and Colonel Strong. would never be thought of for the head of a great department of the State government through any merit of his own. It is difficult to believe that there is any serious danger of his appointment. The anger of his supporters at having his unfitness for the place pointed out would seem to indicate that they are fully alive to the hopelessness of their campaign.

The Hon. Hoke Smith has his own special merits as Secretary of the Interior. He at least makes no attempt to rival or surpass one of his predecessors, Mr. Vilas, who solemnly informed the country in an annual report that the Indians were "troglodytes of civilization."

Without attracting a large degree of public attention, the Life-Saving Service does its work faithfully and well from year to year. The annual report of its operations for the last twelvemonth shows nearly 4,000 shipwrecked persons escued and nearly \$8,000,000 worth of property saved, all at a cost of \$1,250,000. More disasters occurred during the year than in any previous year in the history of the service. So successful is this branch of the Government's work that it excites the admiration and imitation of other lands. Happily, politics are kept separate from the Life-Saving Service, and its efficiency was not impaired by the change of Administration.

"Paddy" Divver declares that he is persecuted. He'll be prosecuted, too.

Dr. Parkhurst hits another nail squarely on the head when he says that city government exists primarily for the benefit of the city, not for the benefit of the small percentage of citizens who may hold offices under it. This is a fundamental truth that needs to be impressed on the minds of a considerable number of people

A blessing has been called down upon the head of the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before. What must we say, then, of the man who plants a handsome fountain where none has been in a crowded quarter of the city? This is precisely what a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, has decided to do for the benefit of East Siders. The Schiff fountain is to be placed at the intersection of Canal-st., East Broadway and Rutgersst., and has been specially designed for the triangular open space i.i which it is to stand. It will be both ornamen'al and useful; besides the jets of water thrown into the air, there are to be drinking places, and a number of seats will also be provided. Mr. Schiff deserves the thanks of all his fellow-citizens for his generous gift.

The question of Professor William L. Wilson's future is one which the country is waiting to have answered. Or isn't he to have any?

The Democratic Administration seems at o be coming to its senses regarding its financial policy; but the trouble with the Democratic party is that it comes to its senses after the damage is done.

It might not be a bad idea to have an investigation instituted to show just what use was made of the \$1,000,000 appropriated last winter to provide work for the unemployed in this city. The bill making this appropriation, was, if we remember rightly, the first act passed in January. It authorized the Park Department to expend this large sum with the sole intent of helping the poor and needy The subsequent action of the Park Commissioners gave rise to some scandal, especially when an absurd person named Fenton was engaged as 'labor expert" at a large salary, and it is comelieved that very little of the money reached those whom it was intended to aid. Tammany heelers in the main profited by the outlay. It would be interesting to know just how this large sum was disposed of in detail.

China, a back-number nation, and the American Democracy, a back-number party, will remember November, 1894, as the saddest and most disastrous month in their history. Both have fallen victims to civilization and progress.

So long as the public schools remain under the domination of Tammany Hall, just so long will those institutions fall short of the purpose and work which they were designed to accomplish. The complete elimination of Tammany influence from the school system would be the token of educational progress.

The Chattanooga Tradesman" says that in that region all industries present a hopeful outlook, new cotton-mills are being built and old ones enlarged; the lumber trade is active; coal operators report an increasing output and better prices and the iron furnaces are running on full time, with a good and increasing demand for their products. The late election has done good there as elsewhere, setting in motion anew the wheels of industry, and if the State votes Republican hereafter, as it is rather likely to do, there will be no end to its prosperity.

Probably nothing but the pinch of hard times will persuade Mr. Cleveland to try to worry through the winter with the seamy and weatherbeaten Cabinet now in service. The difficulty in making repairs on the outfit is such that the manager would scarcely know whether to begin by giving it a new roof or putting in a new cellar Street Cleaning Commissioner Andrews seems

to have taken all knowledge for his own. At all events he has set up as an authority on English language and the art of punctuation, without, so far as is known, any special training or experience to fit him therefor. On the strength of a comma instead of a semicolon he concludes that the employes in his department are not entitled to extra pay for Sunday work, or at least that none but hostlers are. It was the plain intent of the law, so those responsible for its passage assert, that all the workmen should receive extra pay when they worked on Sunday; and that would seem to be the common-sense procedure, anyway. But Andrews takes another view, and probably will not yield an inch unless the courts compel him to retreat. The men apa desire to interfere with the perfect harmony parently have right on their side, and will be

justified in an attempt to make the Cor loner retreat from his untenable position.

It is intimated that David B. Hill intends to keep up his fight against President Cleveland by inducing the Senate rot to confirm unacceptable nominations. Among these is that of Internal Revenue Collector Healy, of Brooklyn. He was cominated in February last, and the nomination was "hung up" until the close of the cession. Then Mr. Cleveland put Mr. Healy into the office as a recess appointment. The matter will come before the Senate next month, by which time the New-York Senator may have pulled himself together sufficiently to renew his warfare on the Administration. In the President's behalf it is said that he may go on nominating Mr. Healy as often as he is rejected. That would keep him in the office and defeat the schemes of his adversary.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. S. R. Crockett, of Scotland, the author of "The Stickit Minister," says the only imaginative book he was allowed to read in his early boyhood was "Pligrim's Progress," be fond," he declares, "of acting scenes from it with a cousin of mine, who sometimes came to play with me. He always wanted to be one of the respectable characters; but I invariably chose Apollyon, and thraw darts from hell with such force and precision as to make my victim how!" Judge Russell, of Acadia Valley, Mo., has on his farm two apple trees that have borne fruit every year for the last fifty-five years.

Miss Josephine Small, who has been the be manager of "The Biddeford (Me.) Times" for the manager of the base of the last fifteen years, has just sold her interest in the paper. Speaking of Miss Small, "The Levisca Journal" savs: "Since the death of her brother in January, 1885, the business has been under the pa-sonal charge of his sister. Miss Josephine Small who has come to be known as one of the most sawho has come to be known as one of the most enterprising and tireless working-women in Maine. It has ofter been said by business men acquainted with her lanors that no man of ordinary constitution could keep so everlastingly hard at work and not become a physical wreck. In the fifteen years of her conn ction with newspaper work she has never taken a vacation, and but few days has she missed being at the office on account of illness. A woman of pluck and perseverance she is. She has earned the years of comfortable leisure that will come to her and her siseter. Miss Addie Small, through the abundant receipts from their sale of The Times.

The famous French botanist, Pierre Etienne 81. mon Ducharte, is dead. After the death of Payer, he became professor of botany in Paris and later was elected a member of the Academy of Se-ences. Among his books are "Eléments de Botan-ique" and "Rapport sur les Progrès de la Botan-ique Physiologique."

The Rev. Dr. Heary M. Field, the accomplished preacher, traveller and editor, whom every one de-lights to honor, has just celebrated the completion of his fortieth year as editor of "The Evangelist," of this city. The interesting incident is thus ne-ticed by "The Evangelist" of last week: "Forty years ago this day (November 20, 1854) the Editor of 'The Evangelist' came to this city to enter on the work which he has followed ever since. When the work which he has followed ever since. When he came he was among the youngest, if not the very youngest, in the editorial fraternity; now he is among the oldest. Forty years! That is as long as Moses was in the wilderness! After a military service of that length a solder would be entitled to his discharge. Only a week or two since General Howard retired with the hignest honor, though but sixty-four years of age! Might not an editor draw the line at seventy? Or is he such an editor draw he should be sentenced to hard labor for life? Howard it is never wise to find fault with the way of ever, it is never wise to find fault with the ways of

Dr. Louis Lewis, who died a few days ago it Munich, Germany, was well known through by book, "Shakespeare's Women Characters,"

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Roston Transcript" has heard of an eco nomical man. He is a locksmith, and, needing a sign, he went to a sign-painter and got an estimate for lettering. Then he nailed two locks to a board and asked the painter to paint after them the word "mith." "The Philadelphia Ledger" suggests, however, that it would have been cheaper to have used only one lock, and paid the painter for an "a."

Their Redeeming Feature.—Mme. Bashleu-I think Ruskin's titles for his books are so happy. Mme. Smithson—How so? Mme. Bashleu-When you know the title of one of his books you always know one of the things it isn't about.—(American Reformer.

The Chinese have the rollowing names for Euro-

pean countries and America: France is called Fa-"the land of lawfulness"; Germany, Te-Ko, the virtuous country"; England, Ying-Ko, the blooming land"; America, Mei-Ko, the "beautiful land," and Italy, I-Ko, the "land of justice."

Reporter-What has become of that fasting girl you used to have?

Museum Manager-She's doing six months in jall for not paying her board bill.—(White Plains Weekly.

Kate Field says that no city surpasses Edinburgh in squalor and wretchedness, and that one-third of the population never enter a church.

Fishy.—"Why," growled the large raw-boned man who was hanging on to a strap, "why do we permit the minions of this transportation corporation to pack us in here like a lot of sardines?"

"Because we are suckers," replied the little weak-eyed man who was taking home a steak for supper.—(Cincinnati Tribune.

A poor woman was telling a kind-hearted visitor how the doctor came and said she had a sluggish "What beats me." she added, "is how them slugs get inside the liver."

A Sophisticated Jay.—Treetop—Now, jes' look at thet sign, "Don't blow out the gas."
Hayrick—What does it mean?
Treetop—They probably want us to call a boy to do it, so they can charge 50 cents more on our bill—(Kate Field's Washington.

In answer to "The Sun's" assertion that there is nothing in the recent election figures to discompose the Democratic party. "The St. Louis Gobe-Democrat" says that there is, however, much is the figures to decompose it.

Puzzled,—"Answer by return male," was the way the letter wound up that Miss Footlites received from Mr. Suddenrox. "I wonder," said she, "wheth-er he means by the messenger boy or by post,"—(In-dianapolis Journal,

The Tribune owes Mrs. Klock and the Republicas party of Colorado an ample apology. On the authority of sundry Western papers, it assumed, first, that Mrs. Klock was a Populist, and, secondly, that she was defeated in her canvass for the Colorado Legislature. Whereupon, it was noted as a matter of news that Mrs. Klock didn't strike 12, stopped short. Now, in point of fact, Mrs. Klock ran for the Legislature on the Republican ticket and was elected by some 18,000 majority. So, instead of merely striking 12, she has struck 18,000, and her numerous friends say that if she doesn't run again and get a still bigger majority it will only be beshe will have a walkover, and won't be obliged to run.

Hettie-What a perfectly charming and original person Mr. Blather is?
Flossie-What has he said or done recently?
Hettle-He had a seat in a crowded street car that I entered, and he looked up from his paper and bowed to me.—(Chicago Inter Ocean.

"Mr. Peabody, who was an American," said Dean Hole the other day, "was one of the greatest benefactors of London. His houses built for and occupied by the workmen are models which every great city would do well to copy. At a flower and plant exhibition in London which I attended four or five years ago I was surprised and delighted to find that a large number of the prizes for the best plants went to people who were dwellers in Mr. Peabody's houses. That shows what a better atmosphere will do for the working classes. Public gardens and parks and workingmen's clubs, I think, are always conducive to temperance. But people will never be made temperate by constraint. To secure temperance is impossible by mere human obligations and vows Force of common sense, conscience and spiritual

Father (impressively)—Suppose I should be taken away suddenly, what would become of you, my boy? Irreverent Son—I'd stay here. The question is What would become of you?—(West Chester Critic.)

At a military fair in Chicago they are voting on the most popular clergyman. To the man who gets

Most people who know anything of Archbishop Ireland will have confidence in his general good judgment and in the propriety of his actions while in New-York, and will have little respect for the tirade of Bishop McQuaid. They will be inclined to think that the Bishop's violent onslaught is hardly in conformity with the claim that all the officials of the Catholic Church in New-York are out of politics. The tone of the Bishop's language is decidedly not that of a neutral. If he were really indifferent concerning Democratic defeat, and absorbed in churchly vocations, what difference would it make to him that Archbishop Ireland had found time to attend a Republican meeting in New-York and contributed to the popular uprising New-York and contributed to the popular uprising the Wall-Sheehan combination of Democratic politicians have been ignominious hurled from power?—(Milwaukee Sentine).